

would sell from \$4.50 to \$5 per gallon. Assuming the smaller value the profits on the transaction would amount to 242 million dollars."

There is over 100 million dollars of the internal revenue tax on whisky past due and has been for years. Indeed, the tax is only payable at the discretion of the distiller, and it may be deferred for twenty years or longer, if he so chooses or desires. And during all this time his goods are increasing in value many hundred per cent. on the capital invested. There are few investments on the continent that yield a profit equal to that in whisky thus held in the custody of government officials undergoing the aging process, and as already stated, it may be so held for any length of time the distiller chooses without the payment of the tax, being the only form of property known upon which the owner can defer the payment of the government dues indefinitely at his own discretion. And yet we talk of paternalism as if it was something unheard of and unknown in the practice and administration of our government.

Another example: Our paternal government, regardless of her children producing the sweets of life, actually levies and collects from her bread-producers 10 million dollars a year and confers it upon the producers of Louisiana sugar—not sugar cane, because that is raised generally by negroes and small farmers in too small quantities each to get the benefits of the law and therefore the bounty goes to the great manufacturers of sugar who buy the cane from the parties referred to. Now, on what principle of justice this is done it would be difficult to say; especially, when it is well known that the business of sugar raising, left to itself, is fourfold more lucrative than that of raising corn or wheat, and the few producers of the former in Louisiana are mostly millionaires, while those furnishing the bounty are the corn and wheat raisers and producers in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and the states of the West. In like manner, the latter are also taxed to raise a bonus of millions of dollars annually to be conferred on opulent companies owing steamships engaged in foreign trade. And this, too, comes out of the pockets of Abraham Lincoln's plain people and goes into the pockets of those who drink champagne as their ordinary beverage and fare sumptuously every day. Verily, such kind of paternalism ought to be at a discount and unacceptable to the community. But we shall show in our next that all the examples of paternalism furnished by our several governments are not unadulterably bad, but that many of them like the Erie canal of New York, and her great salt springs owned and controlled by the state, are unequivocal and decided blessings; for the end is not yet and we must defer the conclusion to another number.

#### A LINN COUNTY FARMER.

##### Home-Seekers' Excursions.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway is now selling excursion tickets for home-seekers for points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at one fare for the round trip. The dates of these excursions are October 2, November 6 and December 4. Tickets will be good for twenty days.

Home-seekers' tickets are also being sold to points West and Southwest, dates of sale being September 25 and October 9; good returning within twenty days. Liberal stop-over privileges will be granted on all tickets. For rates and further information apply to agents B. & O. S. W. Ry., or address A. C. Goodrich, western passenger agent, P. O. box 264, Kansas City, Mo., or J. M. Chesbrough, general passenger agent, St. Louis.

#### MORE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Continued from page 10.

\$5,000 per annum, not considering the increased expense to the city."

"E. T. Allen, who occupied the position as chairman of the police commission of Wichita from July 24, 1889, until January 6, 1891, having been duly sworn, among other statements made, said that the only time he had ever known the saloons to be closed in that city was when he had been given authority of the board and had signed an order and given it to the marshal. He thought that condition continued about two weeks, when the board was changed by the removal of the two men who had voted to close them. At this time there is one gambling institution, having all the devices for the business; all other institutions have been closed, and have not been permitted to reopen, giving the owners of said institution a practical monopoly of the business.

"When he was a member of the board he could not succeed in having such institutions closed, except once temporarily by an order given to the captain of police. He further testified: 'The facts are that there was an effort made to have the marshal close absolutely all the gambling houses except the one firm, and when I determined to close that institution a person connected therewith boasted that I had carried the joke too far, and that my head must come off.

"The secretary of the board who opposed closing the same was retained, and I with another gentleman who favored its suppression, were removed.

"The saloons are now open, and I believe with the cognizance of the officials of the city. In fact they are running every day and money put up for bonds of \$50 each, which are forfeited, and the jointists submitted to no other punishment. \* \* \*

"The mayor exhibited a report that showed that fines had been collected from sometime in the autumn to the present, aggregating over \$10,000.

"Your committee has no testimony that induces them to believe that the prohibitory law has been enforced in any city of the state through the agency of the metropolitan police or any other machinery of law. In all the six cities, fines, or forfeited recognizances called fines are imposed. There is usually no further punishment inflicted. The statute which imposes a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for the offense of selling intoxicating liquors, is abrogated by ordinances that impose \$50 or \$100 only without imprisonment, recognizance being forfeited; the offense itself is therefore compromised in a manner which, if done by any other official action, would be a barbarous crime."

Such is the record of enforcement of the laws against gambling, liquor selling and prostitution, under republican administration, and yet the republican press is now telling the people how well the laws were enforced everywhere when they were in authority. These fellows want a campaign based upon party records, you know.

#### Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle.

#### Kansas People's Party Platform, 1894.

We the representatives of the People's party of the state of Kansas, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in the Omaha platform, and point to the records of our representatives in congress as an evidence of their loyalty to that platform. We meet at this time under conditions which see every prophecy thus made fulfilled, and every indictment which was made therein against the republican and democratic parties proven.

Our sympathies go out to the unemployed, homeless and landless people of the country who have been brought to their present condition in a great measure through the vicious, un-American financial policy of this government; and we hold sacred the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal; they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We condemn the unwise and cruel policy of all the governing parties of this nation whose legislation has favored capital and oppressed labor, and we hereby declare our sympathy with all soldiers in their efforts to improve their condition and demand such legislation as will result in removing some of the burdens of toil by shortening the hours of labor without lessening their daily wage.

We most heartily commend our present state officials for their wise and economic administration of state affairs, that has saved to the tax-payers thousands of dollars, and the People's legislators for their efforts to enact into law every demand of the state platform adopted at Wichita in 1892.

We demand the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and denounce any party that is so completely under the control of the gold-bugs that it dare not take a stand for the people on this all-important question, which means so much to the wage-earners and producers of our country.

We reiterate our opposition to all banks of issue, whether national or state, and demand the establishment of postal savings banks by the national government for the protection of small depositors, and call attention to the wide-spread distress caused by the large number of bank failures during the past year, whereby thousands of depositors suffered the loss of all their savings as evidence of the necessity of this demand.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue of government interest-bearing bonds, and demand instead full legal-tender treasury notes; and in the payment of the current expenses of the government there shall be no discrimination made between such notes and gold or silver.

We demand national and state arbitration to settle and adjust the differences between the employers and the employees; and we further demand that where the property of a corporation has been placed in the hands of a receiver, the wages of the employees shall be a first lien on its earnings and assets; and we denounce the appointment of officials or parties interested as receivers of any corporation.

We demand a service pension, graduated so that the man who carried the musket shall be entitled to the same consideration as the man who wore the spurs, and said law to be so framed that it will place it forever beyond the power of any official who is unfriendly toward the union soldiers to change, suspend or in any way deprive the soldier of his just dues, which this government owes him for defending with his life our country and flag.

We favor a state irrigation department to investigate methods and water supplies and encourage more extended irrigation.

We demand a freight rate law based on the line of the maximum rate bill passed by the senate and People's house, and afterward defeated by the republican house and quote in proof of the need of such law, the plank of the republican platform adopted at their state convention in 1892, which we adopt and make a part of this demand, to-wit:

"We insist that the great transportation companies which derive their corporate existence from Kansas laws and their financial existence from Kansas trade and commerce owe to the people of Kansas fair, equitable and honest treatment in the matter of freight rates; and we are opposed to the inequitable and oppressive discrimination in the adjustment of such rates by said corporation, whereby the merchants, shippers and consumers of other states are enriched at the expense and to the injury of the people of Kansas; and we demand of the next legislature the utmost diligence in enacting appropriate legislation providing therefor, to the end that the agricultural, mercantile and other interests of the state of Kansas shall be placed on a footing of equality as far as freight rates are concerned with the like interests of adjoining states."

Believing that all power is vested in the people and that all laws of vital importance should be initiated and approved or disapproved by them, we endorse the initiative and referendum system.

WHEREAS, The People's party came into existence and won its glorious victories on the fundamental principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the pending constitutional amendment, but we do not regard it as a test of party fealty.

In support of these principles, we invite the co-operation of the loyal, liberty-loving people of all parties.

#### Kansas Republican Platform, 1894.

Resolved, First—The constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guarantee to the nation that the interests of its defenders, their widows and orphans, will be liberally cared for, and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present democratic administration.

Second—We adhere to the republican doctrine of protection, and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm as well as of the factory.

Third—The American people favor bimetalism and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that the money be coined in

coinage of silver of the mines of the United States and that congress should enact a law laying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

Fourth—We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.

Fifth—We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of law, and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.

Sixth—To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

#### People's Party National Platform.

(Adopted at Omaha 1892.)

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day commemorated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations must either own the people or the people the corporations, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

We demand a national currency—safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government, and a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income-tax.

We believe that the monies of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by the railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

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